Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

RITISH INDIA STEAM GATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

nd to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 18-2, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the ... of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding ... will be received and Bills of Lading granted in exchange for Shipping Orders addressed to the undersigned.

For passages from up-country ports ... apply to the Agents.

The Steamers undertake the landing, ... in Bombay or forwarding by rail or ... of consignments, and will not be responsible for wharfage charges.

... should accompany for wharfage collections.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 11th February, 1882.

MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

... TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above and afterwards take her place on the ... accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the ... full sized sheet on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly.....Re. 1 Half Yearly ...Rs. 6
Quarterly .....Rs. 3 Annually ..... „ 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cel... unquestionably the best value ...

...—Cash Rs. 10.

...OMPANY, Ld,
...RCHANTS,
...LLA, AND POONA.

...MEDICATED
...PER,
...equisite and a preventive ... hœmorrhoidal malady, is ... best article produced for ...

...g 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
...ontaining 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

... Of the Agents,
...ER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BYCULLA, AND POONA.

...ETENED GIN,
...R'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
...L and WHOLESOME
...ULANT, eminently suited for
...mption.
...e of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

...HER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
...AY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

...RE COD-LIVER OIL
...ily kind authorised by the Medical ...cil, and prescribed by the principal Physicians ...s—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely ...ste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, ... unpleasant symptoms which are produced by ...wn" and other impure oils.
...e fresh oil from the liver of the cod is more ... the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption ...edicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has ...—DR. WILLIAMS.
...ED IN PINT BOTTLES,
...elled with our Trade Mark.
...h Re. 1-4.

...COMPANY, Ld.

...TACKLE
...ACTURED FOR INDIA.
... LEAD SINKERS.
... LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
... PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
...ELS with secret checks. ... and KEEPEIS.
...Fly, General, Salmon, ...rolling.
... CUTTERS and Pliers. ...r binding and mounting ...
...ITS.
...ories.
...ation.
..., Ld.,
...NA.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:—
THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHIVA	2009 450	G. Scrivener	24th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621 450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIOR	2733 450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116 600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 11th, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 14th April.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

6th Dec., 1881.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 500	Including wines.
II do..... 360		II do..... 350	
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R 80
..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 55
From Naples I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 120
..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 90

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

January 3, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
TURN HIM OUT.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 9-45 by
IXION
OR
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL
BURLESQUE.

Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Lilian May.

New Scenery by HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
Music arranged by Mr. DUDLY WYATT.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16 ; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stall, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

SPAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Cab, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

SPARKLING
V I N - V I T Æ,
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two dozens, 5-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIALITE"
LIME JUICE,
REQUIRES NO SUGAR,
IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c.,
EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR ; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID ; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

From Dr. W. DOMETT-STONE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which, I unhesitatingly affirm, could be compared either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
B. S. MADON & CO.,

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, Bombay time, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1881.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the place of Messrs. E. M. Fogo and Hormusjee Cursetjee, who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th instant until after the meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 13th February, 1882.

OZO,
A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—*Potash* and *Lime*, with the OXIDISING AGENTS—*Iron*, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS ; it is a DRINK *eminently suitable for India*, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

Its Nutritive, Tonic and Stimulant Properties exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated ; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by BODY and MIND after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE follows in its course.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1882.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR, FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range, and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.
Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS OF ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1880.....£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1805.....£1,192,476 7 11 | 1875.....£3,258,437 10 9
1870.....£1,991,043 3 5 | 1880.....£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATI... and fare tables of the ... Steam-boats and Dak compa... the principal Indian towns, ... and fares from Bombay ... abroad, short descriptive ... interest, the hill sanitaria... map of India, showing e... Indian lines. Price e... one anna. Published ... the *Bombay Gazette* ...

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL SHIPMENTS OF HATS AND HELMETS.

FELT HATS :—

FOR EVENING WEAR OF THE SHAPES AND FASHIONS FOR 1881.	CASH.
Hard rounded crown, with narrow brim, black, brown, or grey felts ...	...Rs. 7 0 to 9 8
Hard rounded crown, with medium brim	... 7 0 to 9 8
Soft rounded crown, with medium brim	... 7 0 to 6 8
Hard squared crown, with medium and wide brims	... 7 0 to 10 0
Soft squared crown, with medium brim	... 7 0 to 10 0
Soft, round crown, for Ladies' wear, in dark green, blue, or black felts ...	... 8 0 to 10 0
Hard Round crown ditto on cork, black	9 0

SUN HATS AND HELMETS :—

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.	
Regulation Helmets, extra cork, covered with white Llama, silk lined	20 0
Ditto ditto Extra light ditto ditto ditto	16 0
Ditto ditto white drill, green lined	13 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	9 0
Ditto ditto "Regulation Staff"	13 8
Air Chamber Helmets, double felt, inside soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun	17 0
Double brim Air Chamber Helmet, Tuson's Patent, drab felt, extremely light and cool ; consists of two bodies, one within the other, both crown and brim, the latter completely protecting the temples and nape of neck	12 8
Air Chamber Riding Hat, double grey felt, with qualities similar to the Air Chamber Helmet	15 0
Ladies' Riding Hats, corrugated ventilation, with silk and velvet lining	9 0
Universal Sun Hats, covered with fine white drill, green lined	13 0
Shikar Hats, of the latest approved patterns, covered with strong brown drill ; very useful for District use	13 0

TERAI HATS :—

THE DOUBLE FELT HAT WITH AIR SPACE BETWEEN, MAY BE WORN IN THE HEAT OF THE DAY OR AT ANY TIME.	
Ladies' best drab felt	16 0
Gentlemen's ditto	16 0
The "Punjaub" of similar make to the Teral, with the addition of an outside felt Turban, extra fine quality	18 0

DRESS HATS :—

OF BEST MAKE AND FINISH.	
Black Silk, Superior, very light	12 8
Drab Shell ditto.	9 0

STRAW HATS :—

OF SUPERFINE TUSCAN STRAW.	
Gentlemen's and Youths', ventilated, for Boating, etc.	3 0

TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS :—

THE TWEEDS ARE OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND NEAT COLOURS.	
Black Soft Silk lined, extra superfine felt, a good travelling wideawake, suitable as an evening hat	12 8
Soft Stitched Hats, in different coloured Tweeds ... ... from	3 8 to 5 0
Scotch Caps, best wool	4 8
The "Osman," a turban-shaped soft cloth Cap	3 0
The "Khiva," a tweed helmet with or without ear flags	3 0

PUGREES :—

White Muslin, with fancy stripes and ends ... ... from	1 0 to 3 0
White Spun Silk ... ... „	3 8 to 5 0
Handsome coloured Silk, thick ... ... „	5 0 to 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE always on their scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry, to suit buyers. They draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one, not more than four gallons.

Plated Taps and Lock Taps can be supplied.

Quarter Casks of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry can also be supplied.

	Per Imperial. Cash. Rs. a.
Of COGNAC we have One Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8
Two Stars, superior	11 4
Three Stars, fine old	13 0
Four Stars, very superior old pale	15 0

	Cash. Rs. a.
Of SHERRY we have MANZANILLA, a clean dry Wine.	
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9
Per One ... about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0

	Cash. Rs. a.
Of WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12

Empty Jars for the above, 1 gall., Rs. 2 ; 2 galls., Rs. 3 ; 4 galls., Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit, Rs. 4 each.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

IN GREAT VARIETY—Prices as under.

Annas 4, 6, 12 ; Re. 1-0, 1-8, 1-12 2-0, 3-0, 3-8, 4-0, and 5-0.

COMIC VALENTINES.

Annas 4, 6, 8, and Re. 1-0.

"Somebody's Darling"—A dear little thing in lace, a slight pressure produces a sound in imitation of a crying baby, carefully packed in a small paste-board box—ornamented with picture of Roses or "Forget-me-Nots" ...Rs. 2 8

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE the only Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their Business was founded, in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

Every description of suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers, and detailed Lists of them on application.

Address us either at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore.

Our Agents are to be found at all the principal Stations in India.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS TO SELECT FROM

THE LARGEST DEPOT IN INDIA.

Following are some of the kinds in stock :—

"Wanzer."
"Bradbury."
"Avery."
"Stitchwell."
"Wheeler and Wilson" (system).
"Arm and Platform."
Army Clothing & Canvas Sewing Machines.
Boot, Saddlery, & Harness Sewing Machines.

THESE SEWING MACHINES are too well known to require any recommendation. Besides being universally acknowledged as the *best* machines extant, the practical experience of every purchaser incontrovertibly establishes their *superiority* over all other competitors, and the daily increasing demand for them is an incontestable proof of the *entire* satisfaction they give, and their *general* appreciation.

KILTING MACHINES.—Makes any kind of Kilt desired, from the narrowest to an inch wide, and any depth up to ten inches. These machines are specially useful to milliners and dress-makers.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

H. A. GEYER,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL.
A LARGE AND CHOICEST SELECTION,
AT
COOPER & CO.,
MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
Broad Arrow.	Mail.
Engineer.	Medical Times and Gazette.
Engineering.	News of the World.
English Mechanic.	Overland Mail.
Field.	Public Opinion.
Fun.	Pictorial World.
Graphic.	Queen.
Home and Colonial Mail.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Home News.	Sporting Life.
Illustrated London News.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	Spectator.
Illustrated Police News.	Truth.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.	Vanity Fair.
Land and Water.	Weekly Irish Times.
Life.	World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the two RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.

17, Forbes-street.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1882, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 31st December 1881.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. A. W. Forde, C. E., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

N. B.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 22nd February, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1882, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution :—

That the Board of Directors of the Company be, and they are hereby, empowered to accept surrenders from the holders thereof of so many of the "B 10 per cent. Preference Half Shares," "C 10 per cent. Preference Half Shares," and "C 10 per cent. Preference Quarter Shares" of the Company as the said holders may from time to time be willing to surrender, and to issue in lieu thereof to the said holders one share of one hundred rupees fully paid up, to be called a "B 10 per cent. Preference Share," for any and every two of the said half shares so surrendered by them respectively, one such "B 10 per cent. Preference Share" for any and every four of the said quarter shares so surrendered by them respectively, and one such "B 10 per cent. Preference Share" for any and every one of the said half shares together with any and every two of the said quarter shares so surrendered by them respectively.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

... short advertisements is as follows :—Not ... trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MATHERAN.—FURNITURE and COB for SALE, the property of Dr. Day. Apply to JOHN DE SILVA, Matheran.

APARTMENTS with Board can be had by a Lady or Gentleman, in a private family, out of the Fort, "B.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TEA for SALE in lb. packets, also Buncombe sweets, to clear a consignment, at Re. 1 per lb. Apply old High Court.

TANJORE NAUTCH GIRLS.—Photographs of the Tanjore Nautch Girls can be obtained from M. FISCHER, Photographer, Camp, Baroda.

AT reduced prices, superior China and Japan richly decorated Coffee and Tea Cup, Saucers, of admirable workmanship.—GLENROY & Co., H. Hummum-str.

RECEIVED a beautiful selection of Brighton Bird Cages of sizes, Perpetual Mice Traps, Nursery Lamps, complete and best.—BARTON & Co., Meadow-str.

MR. F. DE NAZARETH, Fort, Bombay, teaches pure Parisian, French and Roman Latin, grammatically and systematically, only to those who will have daily lessons.

HAPPY English Home for Indian children. Large House, beautiful grounds. Educational advantages offered by lady of experience. Address "MATER," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, 24 Volumes of *Illustrated London News*, perfectly new (English bound) in half yearly volume from 1854 to 1864. Price Rs. 10 per volume. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

DISPENSING and FAMILY CHEMISTS, B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church Gate-street. Dispensing Department under supervision of European Chemist. Orders by post are forwarded per return train or banghy.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.—Messrs. Miller and Brittain will TRANSACT business on the READY-MONEY SYSTEM only, as at Calcutta.

JUST received, real Satsooma, Kanga, and Enamelled curiosities and handsome Japanese cloth painted screens in great variety.—P. C. Kharas, Apollo St.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DAWSON'S Trichinopoly and Dindigul Havanahs, pure, fragrant, and easy to smoke. The best in the Market. Apply to N. C. DALAL, 6, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an English speaking Maistry to be in charge of a Spinning Mill Building in Bombay. Apply to Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, 1, Nesbit-row, Hummum-street.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

WANTED, for a Cotton Spinning Mill a EUROPEAN who understands both Carding and Spinning. Also a First Class Certificated ENGINEER, either European or Native. Apply with testimonials to "A," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, grey Arab horse, Bounding Roe, 14-1½, aged 7, up to 13-stone, has been hunted by a lady for the last two seasons, good temper, is fast, goes in harness, believed to be sound, only parted with as owner is going to England. Price Rs. 800. Apply to G. K. HILL, Baroda.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have won the highest prizes at London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, Napies, etc., etc. They are with all latest improvements and accessories. Kilting attachment Rs. 13 each. For cash or on hire. 2, Church Gate-Street, Bombay.

LOST, on or about the 9th instant, HALF of a CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 500, Madras Circle, No. I-2 06300. Any one bringing it to the undersigned will receive a reward of Rs. 25. For MAHOMED BIN ALLY EBRAHIM, GHELLA CALLIANJEE, at Barbhais Mohola near Post-office. Bombay, 11th February, 1882.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish Delight, in 1lb. boxes. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street, and 28, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NOTICES.

WANTED

A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for the Steam Tug "PRINCESS." Apply personally with testimonials to

HENRY MORLAND, Port Officer.

Bombay, 6th February, 1882.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1881, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1882.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1881, WILL BE PAID to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Managing Director.

Bombay, Feb. 10, 1882.

THE KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF CALL.

SHAREHOLDERS in the KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby requested to PAY the amount of CALL of rupees five hundred per share on their respective shares at the registered office of the Company, No. 11, Meadow Street, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1882.

By order of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

WITH OPEN-WORK FRONTS,
WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE,
LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTY IN LADIES' HOSIERY,
Suitable for Evening or Carriage wear.
Rs. 3-8 per pair. Cash Rs. 3-2.
All sizes in Stock.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the PURCHASE of the Paddle-steamer "DROMEDARY," now lying in the Prince's Dock.

The vessel is 194-32 gross tonnage, is fitted with a pair diagonal oscillating condensing paddle-engines of horse power nominal, diameter of cylinder 40 inches length of stroke 4 feet, and was built of iron at Birkenhead by Messrs. George Forrester and Company

...RUARY 13.

...POOL.

...thenware, Nanjee Canjee; ... cases whiskey, ...jee Bazonjee; 13 cases paper, Jamasjee and Co; 2 casks salamoniac, Hemraj Khimjee.

Italia (s)—25 cases whiskey, D. D. Shah; 2,013 bundles hoop iron, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran (s)—20 cases gin, B. Ferozshaw and Co.

Decean (s)—30 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co; 4 cases cochineal, Laldass Chabildas.

Bretton Hall (s)—2 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Uppingham (s)—14 cases needles and 4 cases bottlingwire, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 cases empty fruit bottles, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 40 casks beer and 9 cases sherry, Jamsetjee Framjee; 225 barrels cement, Abdoolnooseln Heptoola and Co; 20 cases litho stones, Abdoolaily Meya Saheb Surufally; 200 casks cement, John Fleming and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent,—540 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettanee; 570 cwts myrabalams, Jaitha Pursotum.

Liscard (s)—22 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 34 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

St. Bernard (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Aivan (s)—1,929½ cwts myrabolams Ralli Brothers; 165 bales wool, Hurjeewan Visconjee; 3 bales cotton, Keewaldass Tricumdass; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Silverdale (s)—79 bales hemp, Jewandass Wulubdass; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sewjee Pragjee; 25 bales cotton, Khutow Veerjee; 50 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 120 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

Adirondack (s)—235 cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpal; 505 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 97 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 108 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwut; 500 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoor Soorjee; 29 bales cotton, Tricomjee Jewandass.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—23 bales skins, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo.

Simoom (s)—2,000 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Hajee Cassum Mitha; 8 bales hides, Esmail Gangjee; 5 bales skins, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 10 bales hides and skins, Heorjee Dharsee; 23 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassam.

Orchis (s)—200 cwts myrabolams and 600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaivut; 25 casks castor oil, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Jawod; 91½ cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lowjee.

Ramleh (s)—1,999½ cwt myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt wheat, F. Chrystal and Co; 305 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Khalif (s)—6,00 1 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Italia (s) 19 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,657½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia (s) 100 bales cotton. F. Sauquet and Co; 229 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Hajee Cassum Mitha; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockbart and Co.

Sapphire (s)—214 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

William Symington (s)—16,500 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna (s)—55 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—21 cwts sandalwood, Dhunjeebhoy Shapoorjee; 105 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 bales cotton, Hejarimull Nursingdass; 99 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee; 30 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 41 bales twist, S. N. Tullaiee and Co; 60 bales twist, Ebrahim Noorjan and Co; 124½ cwts sandalwood, Davidass Jutha; 10 cwts horns, Haiee Essac Ellias; 28 cwts raisins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, The New P. of W. S. and W. Co.

FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1411 cwts gall, Jetta Pursbotum.

Liscard (s)—310½ cwt- myrabolams and 100 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 400 cwts wheat, Vulubdass Runchordass; 75 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 85 bales cotton, Nursee Jaitha; 150 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Alva (s)—14 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 47 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondeijee; 150 bales wool and 10½ cwts rice, Nursee Khuttow; 265 bales cotton, ulloobhoy Nanabhoy; 41 bales wool, Peral Luckmedass.

Silverdale (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 65 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 38 bales wool, Keeka Khosrej; 157 bales cotton waste, Essa bin Khalfan; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Adirondack (s)—496 cwts wheat, Heerjee Manuck; 51 bales cotton, Ghella Bharmuil; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chutoorbhooj Soorjee; 69 bales cotton, Mottee Jaitha; 93 bales cotton, Lalljee Ludha; 20 cases castor oil, Huttonjee Manuckjee; 460 cwts wet dates, M. Panachund and Co; 93 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee,

St. Bernard (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 450 cwts linseed, Sewjee Dharumsee; 300 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwat; 2,400 cwts wheat, Junnadass Nursee; 152 bales cotton, Megjee Poola; 300 bales cotton, John Marshall; 7363 cwts wheat, Nowrojee Rtu tomjee; 50 bales cotton, Manuckchund Capoorchund.

Timor (s)—1,690 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 325 cwts bones, Peershboy Damjee. Chandos,—104 cwts gum, Poonja Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s)—1 bale skins, 71 packages silk, 58 packages straw boards, 4,563 packages tea, 31 bales hides, 1 bale wool, and 4,856 slabs tin, the P. and O. Co; 90 cwts gum, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim.

Simoom (s)—50 cwts horns, Fazel Mahamed Dama; 14 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Rusoolbhoy; 221 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 36 cwts gum, Jumbhoy L. Singer and Co; 4 cases tortoise shells, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawur; 1,269½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

Orchis (s)—19 cwts coir yarn, Sleeman and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, Treecomjee Lowjee; 14,000 cwts wheat, 5,250 cwts rapeseed and 150 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Ramleh (s)—750 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 15) bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Jenny Otto (s)—38,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Italia (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzers and Co; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia (s)—100 cwts wheat, F. Chrystal and Co; 20 tons old iron, Rajaram Trybjee; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Sapphire (s)—1,416 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

William Symington (s)—81,600 cwts wheat, and 857 cwts gingelizseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—59 cwts onions, Noor Mahamed Essoobhoy and Co; 143 cwts onions, Kassam Babula; 15 cwts horns, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 23 cwts oilbanun, Mowjee Jewraj; 454 cwts fishmawas and sharkfins, Goolam Hoseni Mahomed; 41 bales cotton, S. N. Tullaiee and Co; 69 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 22 bales cotton, Nopechund Tansookram; 48 bales cotton, Dowhittram Dwarkbhoy; 76 bales twist, Davji Sassoon and Co; 154 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 33 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 7½ cwts Choysabole, Mowjee Jewraj; 250 cwts wet dates, Noormahomed Arab; 135 bales cotton, Jumbhoo Ramdayall; 38 bales cotton, Julianon Jesraj; 30 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co; 52 cwts ivory, Datardina Mowjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—19 bales twist, the N. S. and W. Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner, vs. Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—For counsel's reply.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

463-81—In person—Bomanjee Pallonjee Nicholson vs Sorabjee Kolabhoy.

461-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Hajee Ahmed Abdool Lutiff and others.

4-82—Payne and G.—Ramdeo Bukhutram and another vs. Ramjeedass Cheniram and others.

34-82—A. F. Turner—Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy vs. Hajee Abdool Rehmon Allarakhia.

Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha, vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D. P., and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others, vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

157-81—Muljee and B—Tribhowandas Purshotumdas vs Nursidas Jitram—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

498-80—Tyabjee and D.—Cumroodin Tyabjee vs. Pratapchund Futteychund and others—Janardhen and H.

161-81—Kolah and K.—Govindas Bulakedas and another vs. Luchminarayen Kadurmul and another—Pestonjee K.

477-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs. Aboo Bucker Ebrahim—Macfarlane and E.

533-81—Macfarlane and E.—Dhaibhai vs. Gorejee Mahimasagar Venayasagar and others—Muljee and B.

24-82—J. C. Cama—Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Desai and another vs. Sonabai and others—Skipsey and W.

Long Causes.

428-81—Crawford and B.—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pandoy and others vs. John Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O.

414-81—Payne and G.—Dossaibai and another vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormasjee Shroff—Jefferson, B. and D.

434-81—Shapurjee and T.—Amerchund Laljee vs. Bai Tooljabai—Craigie, L. and O.

435-81—Muljee and B.—Burjorjee Muncherjee and another vs. Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy.

440-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Allarakhia vs. Bachu Ramsen and others—Prescot and W.

441-81—Craigie, L. and O.—The Poona and Kirkee Ice Company vs. The General Ice Factory Company—Hore, C. and B.

442-81—Smith and F.—Bai Shamcore vs. Thucker Purshotum Kara and another—H. Bicknell.

458-71—Smith and F.—Dhurrumsey Jairam and another vs. Vussonjee Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.

470-81—Payne and G—Megbjee Hurricnund vs Becher Thackersey—Jefferson B and D.

471-81—Balkrishna and B—Samuldas Nursidas vs Tapidas Vuruidas and another—Shapurjee and T.

474-81—Jefferson B and D.—Vasantram Becaridas vs Lala Motiram and another—M. M. Munshi.

476-81—Tobin and R Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia vs Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 12.

Drummond-Wolff, Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Bellary.

Stockwell, Lieut. Col., Senforth Highlanders, on duty, from Lucknow.

Elliot, Captain, Quartermaster Genl., on leave, from Koradi.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY 12.

Reid, Surg., on duty, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 13.

Badford, Captain, R. A., to join, to Poona.

Cavenagh, Lieut. and Adjt., Bedfordshire, to join, to Thyatmayo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 14.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at the Oval at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time). All members are requested to attend.

The 1st and 3rd class ranges are reserved for C. Company for the Bayley shield competition on Wednesday morning next, the 15th inst.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(For St. George Gazette, Feb. 8.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan, First Member, Board of Rev., privilege leave for two months and eleven days, from and after 1st March next.

Mr. T. von D. Hardings, Sub-Collr. of Tinnvelly, special leave for six months.

Surgn.-Maj. S. M. Thornhill, M. D., Actg. Civil Surgn., Masulipatam, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Smith, Supdt. of the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, privilege leave for one month from the 15th inst.

Surgn.-Maj. S. M. Tyrell, the Officer in medical charge of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, will perform the duties of Supdt. during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Col. J. M. Smith, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. D. G. Clarke, Senior Chaplain, Mad. Ecclsl. Estabt., has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Howell, Depy. Collr. in charge of Treasury, Ganjam, two months and five days' privilege leave, from or after the 6th inst.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Deputy Collr. in charge of Treasury, Coimbatore, two months' leave on medical certificate, in further extension of that granted to him in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 11th Jan.

Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Supdt., Madras Harbour Works, is granted one year's furlough to Europe from the 2nd Feby. under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea hospital as to the amount of his pension :—Lance-Corporal Walter McR. Rowland, 12th Royal Lancers, Secunderabad.

Colonel H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Cole, Mad. Infy., is granted leave (m.c.) to sea and in India for eighty-nine days, with effect from the 13th Jan.

The following promotion is made subject to H. M's. approval :—

Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) W. W. Hooper, Cadre 7th Regt. Light Cavy., to be Maj., vice Maj. (Lieut.-Col.) W. Thompson, retired. Dated 1st Feb.

Sub-Condr. J. B. Sanderson, of the P. W. D., is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea hospital as to the amount of his pension :—Gunner James McManus, No. 7 Baty., 8th Bgde, Rl. A., St. Thomas' Mount.

Surgn-Maj. W. S. Fox, I. M. D., Civil Surgn. Vellore, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for two years, leave with subsidiary for ten days, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

The following movement is ordered. Royal Artillery.—Lt. Baty., 6th Bgde. from Kamptee to Bellary.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B. C."—Your letter has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

"M. N. P." writes a long letter complaining of the hardship to poor schoolmasters of the regulation forbidding the teaching of private pupils.

"A NATIVE" should forward his scheme direct to the Education Commission.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

HARINGTON—PARKER—February 8th, at the old or Missio Church, Calcutta, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. Charles Sumner Harington, M. A., of the Old Church, C. M. S., to Eliza Rosewell, daughter of the late Joseph Parker, Esq., of Upton Cheyney, Gloucestershire, and sister of the Rev. H. P. Parker, M. A., Sec. C. M. S., Calcutta.

DEATH.

ATTRAY—February 9th, in Calcutta, Haldane Rattray, third son of the late Robert Haldane Rattray, Bengal Civil Serve, aged 38.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

THE letter of "W. D.," which we printed yesterday, and that of "A Liberal," which appears in our issue of to-day, taking exception to our remarks on Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the persecution of the Jews in Russia, require some notice at our hands. It seems to us that both correspondents have somewhat misconceived the spirit of our remarks, and "A Liberal," by his very *nom de plume* implies a political bias which we certainly did not mean to assume, and which our criticisms on the Prime Minister do not justify. With the merits of the political campaign waged by Mr. Gladstone we have, at this moment, nothing to do. We called attention only to his "atrocity" agitation, and the violent language with which he sought to charge the late Government with the responsibility of the outrages of the Bashi-Bazouks, even going so far as to impute moral guilt to them. Neither do we censure Mr. Gladstone for not having interfered to succour the unhappy victims of Russian barbarity. On the contrary, we fully believe that interference is out of the question. We desire, however, that in his present helplessness the Premier should strive to appreciate the position of Lord Beaconsfield's Government five years ago. And the positions are not so dissimilar as our correspondents seem to believe. The charge that the late Government were backing up the oppressors against the oppressed was merely playing with phrases; and it was equally misleading to say that England was answerable for the good government of the Christians in Turkey. The partial protectorate of England over the Ottoman Empire was no mere humanitarian undertaking. The maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire was part of the treaty obligations of the nation, and this particular obligation had certainly not been undertaken by Lord Beaconsfield or his party. Moreover, it was not to provide good government to either Bulgars or Serbs that England signed the Treaty of Paris. She accepted the joint guardianship of the Balkan Christians simply to deprive them of the sole and, be it said, efficient, protection of Russia which they had enjoyed before; and she guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire not for any charitable solicitude for the Sultan, but simply because it was thought his presence in Europe was beneficial, if not essential, to British interests in the East. Had Mr. Gladstone been in power, he could not have summarily torn up the Treaty of Paris; and his own treatment of certain outstanding questions when he assumed office was not, it may be remembered, all that his followers could have expected. We do not necessarily approve of Lord Beaconsfield's adherence to the policy of maintaining the Turkish Empire; but he had a right to his opinion, and when it coincided with the established policy and international obligations of the country, it was unfair and altogether inexcusable to cover him with abuse, and charge him with conniving at odious crimes, because he was not prepared to cast aside the responsibilities which the nation had deliberately accepted. The atrocities in Bulgaria, very much like the outrages in the Ukraine, came to light some time after they had taken place. Few persons credited them, and when at last the requisite proof was forthcoming, alas! the evil was in itself irremediable. Then arose the difficult question of reforming the Turkish Empire. All the Powers were anxious that Turkey should be better governed, but, unfortunately, the motives of all of them were very far from being absolutely disinterested. Some of the Powers wished Turkey improved off the face of the earth, in order to secure her heritage. Of this Lord Beaconsfield was quite aware. Honestly believing that Turkey was necessary for British interests, he was unable to go beyond expostulation and menaces to induce Turkey to reform. He was not prepared to go to war with Turkey, because he believed that would wholly play into the hands of Russia, whose Government he believed (and that too, it now seems, with good reason) to be no better than, and not even so good as, that of the Sultan. That he went so far as menace is proved by Lord Derby's despatch warning Turkey that her misgovernment had so far robbed her of British sympathy that if she forced on war with Russia she need not look to England for assistance. Whether Lord Beaconsfield's political objects were right or wrong is nothing to the point. They had once been stamped with all but the unanimous approval of England; they were held honestly by him, and probably find conscientious supporters to-day; and that being so, it was monstrous to charge him with complicity in outrage, because he conceived his hands tied, even as Mr. Gladstone's are tied to-day, beyond the possibility of intervention.

But all the world knows that in the tempest of passion, invective, and exaggeration which he raised in 1876, Mr. Gladstone and his followers allowed themselves, in their transports, to be carried far beyond the bounds of such trifling considerations as treaties or national prudence. They laid hold of the undoubted iniquities of Turkish rule. They anathematised the Turk, which was fair. They stigmatised every man who did not join the chorus of denunciation as an accomplice of murderers and savages. This, we hold, was not fair. M. Thiers, who was as good a Liberal as most men, was unable to understand why Mr. Gladstone should be so anxious to "back up one barbarism against another." Yet when a London newspaper pointed out to Mr. Gladstone that Russia in Central Asia had shown herself capable of outrages as heinous as those of the Turks, the indignant orator turned furiously on his opponent. He proved, in the *Contemporary Review*, to his own satisfaction, but, as subsequent events have proved, altogether erroneously, that Russia was not guilty of the charges brought against her; and, not satisfied with this achievement, he dared his opponent or any other Englishman to "blackwash" Russia, so long as our own hands were stained with Rajah Brooke's slaughter of the Dyak pirates. Surely the perfervid admiration of Russian justice and benevolence reads strangely to-day in the lurid light of Elizabethgrad, Kieff, and Warsaw! Will Mr. Gladstone and his followers now level their own countrymen with Russian miscreants, and give the advantage even to the latter? If not, then let them make solemn amends to the men whom they vilified so extravagantly in 1876. To our mind, the letter of the Bishop of Oxford, of which we will again quote one passage, is conclusive on this point :—"We were sometimes told," says Dr. Mackarness, "that the Russians were as bad as the Turks. I for one indignantly denied the force of the retort. I said that Russia, with all her faults, did, at least, maintain civil order among her people, and had never been guilty of that kind of government by massacre with which centuries of iniquitous misrule had made us familiar in the history of the Turks. I said, further, that the Russians did not make war on women and children, whatever might be their severity in dealing with men. All this must now, with shame and sorrow, be unsaid." Most of us will remember the vehemence, personality, and intolerence of some of the "indignant denials" referred to by Bishop Mackarness. We could go over the pamphlets and articles, which poured from Mr. Gladstone's pen in such numbers at this period, and pick therefrom an abundant crop of assertions, retorts, and accusations which must now "with shame and sorrow be unsaid."

It is singularly instructive to compare the humility of Mr. Gladstone's confession of helplessness now with some of the tasks set by him in the height of the "humanitarian" agitation. The present Governor of Madras is a gentleman of culture and resource who is ever prepared with a cut-and-dried scheme for settling all difficulties off-hand. Three years ago Mr. Grant Duff was rowing vigorously in the boat of which the present Prime Minister was the stroke-oar. In one of the numerous articles of this ready statesman which Mr. Gladstone endorsed with his authority, we find the following statement :—"Without moving a ship or landing a soldier on the Continent, England might still, if she had a first-rate Foreign Office and a first-rate diplomacy, play a great part in Europe as a thoroughly impartial Power which had no interest in anything except the general prosperity." Surely if ever there was an opportunity of England playing a "great part in Europe," under the circumstances described by the late member for the Elgin burghs, it is the present. We are afraid that the *rôle* conceived by Mr. Grant Duff was one of the impracticable parts which the then Government were so unsparingly denounced for not adopting. We do not attack Mr. Gladstone for not essaying this noble part, because we know it is impossible: neither do we make any accusations of guilt against the "humanitarians" on the score of the Russian outrages. But we do say that if their ardour against the Turks was absolutely disinterested, their silence now is inexplicable; and if they in power can do nothing but "deplore," and wait for the moment to intercede—the moment which never cometh—how are we to account for their savage attacks on all who showed what, to them, seemed a lack of energy in denouncing the Turks on the occasion of the Bulgarian repressions? All through, the attitude of this party—whose views are not necessarily Liberal or Conservative—towards Russia has been inconsistent with justice to England or to the rest of the world. They have had many causes for emotional outbreaks against Russia, but we are not aware that they have ever raised their voices against the murderous Government which for some singular reason they took under their especial protection a few years ago. The "Cossacking" of the Mussulmans after the passage of the Balkans, the bombardment by General Lomakin of 4,000 women and children in 1879, and Skobeleff's massacre of 8,000 Turcomans of "both sexes" at Geok Tepe last year, as a London paper points out, all passed without protest; and now when the horrors of the Jewish massacres are stupefying the civilised world, have we not a right to demand from the humanitarian orators of 1876, and the virtuous *Daily News*, then so eloquent, an explanation of the extraordinary silence in 1882? If a Minister can shelter himself behind diplomatic excuses, why was not account taken of this five years ago? And above all, why is that national indignation, whose moral influence ought to be potent at St. Petersburg, not invoked? It cannot be said there is no occasion. Turkey was distracted and ruined. If Mr. Baring's report is worth anything, it shows that the Turkish Government, if culpable for its system and agents, was not aware of the Bulgarian outrages until after they had ended. But General Ignatieff has known perfectly well what was going on in the south-western provinces for the greater portion of last year. He, at least, cannot be excused on the ground of inability to deal with the persecution. The other day Russia was able to station 200,000 men in Poland to overawe Germany, and it would not have required half that number to protect the unhappy Jews. But it is clear that in their outrages the mobs were encouraged by the Russian authorities, and not until the persecution could no longer be kept secret did the Imperial Government stir. In the face of these disclosures we think the humanitarian party of England owes a duty to itself and to the world. Who can believe they were not actuated by political motives when the virtuous fervour of the Opposition descends to the silence of the Ministerial party? We do not suggest this explanation, but is it surprising that the Conservative party should affirm it? For our own part we do not believe Mr. Gladstone was animated by party motives, but we do think his passionate vehemence carried him too far, and led him and his followers to do gross injustice to their political opponents. We hope that his [illegible] powerlessness now, when weighed down with the responsibilities of power, will help him to understand that "apathy and indifference," on the part of his predecessor, which he was not so charitable as to ascribe to the difficulties of a trying and unexampled position.

THE Calcutta papers, European and native, appear to be much exercised about the "Bogra *Sankirtan* case," of which some particulars are given in another column. On the 11th November last Mr. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate of Bogra, becoming aware of the fact that a procession with music and lighted torches was about to pass his house and enter the bazaar, sent somebody—it is not stated whom—to inquire what it was all about. The messenger returned, stating that he could get no information. Therefore Mr. Sharp directed a sub-inspector of police to stop the procession and make inquiry. The sub-inspector misunderstanding the order, brought the head of the procession into the compound; Mr. Sharp ordered it over the way to the police lines, whither he immediately proceeded to make the inquiry himself. Then he learned that the processionists had a police pass, and that two officials—a Deputy Magistrate and a Moonsiff—were with the procession, which was quite *en règle*. He thereupon authorised it to proceed. Had he said a few civil words of regret at having stopped a respectable procession under a misapprehension, all would, no doubt, have ended there. But he does not appear to have thought such a course necessary, or consistent with his dignity. And we can scarcely wonder at his not deigning to go out of his way to be polite when we learn that neither the Deputy Magistrate nor the Moonsiff, nor a certain medical man who was present, would condescend to explain to the mistaken "Joint" that the procession was authorised. Had they done so, the incident would never have arisen at all. The sense of dignity is evidently developed in Bengal to a degree quite unknown to us on this side of India. When the *contretemps* had occurred, the Bengalees determined to make the most of it. The Native Press denounced Mr. Sharp as a tyrant of the blackest dye. Memorials were sent up praying the Government to order his criminal prosecution; the boasted British jurisprudence was freely invoked for his official destruction, Sir Ashley Eden has now given his decision,—that Mr. Sharp acted under a misapprehension, to which the silence of the processionists contributed; that no indignity was put upon them by a detention of a few minutes under that misapprehension, upon the removal of which they were at once allowed to proceed; and that, so far from sanctioning a criminal prosecution against Mr. Sharp, the Government would defend an action for civil damages if brought against him. We quite approve of this decision of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The processionists were themselves to blame for not at once explaining how the matter stood. The Joint-Magistrate was clearly justified in asking for information about a large torch-light procession on the point of entering a bazaar composed mainly of inflammable huts; and if the native officers were too dignified to set him right when he imagined that the procession was not authorised, they deserve small sympathy for the "indignity" put upon them while the true state of the case was being elicited.

HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN is evidently determined to make all the capital he can out of the Egyptian crisis. There is a considerable degree of skill, as well as of impudence, in issuing an "order" to the luckless Khedive to respect international treaties and maintain order in Egypt. The Western Powers can scarcely resent an order the object of which is to insure the Khedive's doing what they want him to do, and what they are themselves "encouraging" him to do by the offer of help which everybody knows would prove fatal to every semblance of sovereign right now left him. But the fact of issuing an order commanding His Highness to behave himself degrades him in the eyes of the Egyptians, [illegible] over the vassalage of Tewfik. The pretensions of the Sultan have been emphasised in a way that it is difficult to meet. The Control cannot request His Highness the Khedive *not* to observe his international obligations or maintain order. France will, no doubt, be anxious to seize the opportunity to repudiate the Sultan's claim to interfere in the matter at all; but Lord Granville has expressly declared that England regards the maintenance of the Sultan's (nominal) suzerainty as the best guarantee against Egypt becoming the prey of rival ambitions: consequently any joint repudiation of the Sultan's claim to order his vassal to do what England and France want him to do can scarcely be looked for. And so the Sultan will have augmented his own importance, and lessened that of the Khedive, in the eyes of Egypt and—what the French will feel especially sore about—in those of North Africa generally.

THE lively discussions which were carried on during the late Afghan war respecting the efficiency, or, to speak more correctly, the inefficiency of the Transport Service, have induced Lieut. S. S. Parkyn, late paymaster of Transport, Southern Afghanistan, to enlighten the world as to the troubles which he and his colleagues are called on to encounter. Lieut. Parkyn has a good deal to say about the under-manning of the service, whereby they were unable to prevent the transport from deserting. He cites an occasion when, with an escort of one man, he had to take a convoy of between 600 and 700 camels—extending over a line of three miles—from Sukkur to Dadur. At other times, when the camels were sent out to graze in jungles, there was no one to prevent them and their owners from slipping away. This was unsatisfactory enough, but when Lieutenant Parkyn goes on to explain what ensued after desertion, one is able to understand how the money goes in the Transport Department. In the first instance when a man brings an animal to the civil authorities, he is engaged, and an advance is paid to him to leave with his family to support them. No sooner does the man receive his advance than he seizes the first opportunity to bolt; and when clear off, he again presents himself to the civil authorities, gets taken on again, and receives another advance. This game goes on for an indefinite time; and the most culpable part of the business is that the civil authorities are perfectly well aware when a man has deserted. A civil officer stated to Mr. Parkyn on one occasion, "I believe I have handed these animals over to the Transport Department at least three times!" When asked why he did not arrest the deserters, this gentleman replied that it was only the duty of the civil authorities to give them to the Transport Department, and for the transport themselves to look after them! The manner in which the men are engaged, as explained by Mr. Parkyn—a cumbersome and unworkable method—not only facilitates desertion, but, with the advance (highly necessary in itself), holds out an inducement to fraud, and enables inferior animals to be palmed on to the department. When in addition to all these initial defects, there are no transport police, and no obligation on the civil authorities to arrest deserters, it is by no means surprising that the Transport Service should be continually breaking down, in spite of the enormous sums of money spent upon it.

THE members of the Bombay Hunt may be interested in a statement which appears in the current *Contemporary Review*, that, according to a certain Sir John Power, the introduction of fox-hunting into an Irish county—Kilkenny—had a most blessed effect on the morals of the gentlemen of the whole country round. It brought them back to a sense of religion and propriety, to which they had for a long time been strangers; murder (the duello?), dishonesty (card-playing?), and adultery were given over as pastimes, and people went to Heaven to the cry of "tally-ho!" Is hunting the jackal as good for the soul as hunting the fox? If so we had all better subscribe liberally to the Bombay Hunt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Timor, 1,440 tons, Captain Drew, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Genoa in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Mayo, 872 tons, Captain S. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (26th Jan.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 917 tons, Captain Shields, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Port Said (29th Jan.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Walton, Mr. Livingston, Miss Abram, two natives, and 200 deck.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, Commander G. W. Atkinson, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the Europe mails, brought 452 boxes specie, 11 boxes valuables, 183 boxes parcel post, 822 packages cargo for Bombay, and 270 packages for transhipment.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	B. Ardrossan (s)..	Shields.....	Port Said, Jan. 26.
13	Mayo (s)	Hughes	Port Said, Jan. 26.
	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
13

…tify every invalid fit for work, the result being that nearly all the poor creatures were killed off a few hours after being turned out of their hammocks. The idea that then roused the indignation of Smollet seems to hold its ground in the French army even in this enlightened age. It is supposed that if the amount of sickness in the army were made known, the conscripts would be terrified, and the army itself would have the heart taken out of it. Hence their desire to maintain the health of troops in the field by the simple expedient of ignoring sickness, and avoiding scandals by rigorously suppressing intelligence and punishing officers or surgeons guilty of disclosing the shortcomings of the medical service. The Tunis correspondent of the *Times* recently forwarded a letter received from Carthage, describing the infamous condition of the hospitals there. The administration inquired the name of the writer, and Surgeon-Major Bailli, obviously a man of humanity and intelligence, admitted the authorship. The administration thereupon removed the troops and broke up the hospitals, thus confessing the truth of Dr. Bailli's narrative; but he is to be dismissed the service. No wonder, when the mouths even of responsible surgeons are thus closed, that of 800 men in garrison at Fernana ten per cent. died, and not one escaped a fever, usually typhoid. The men were posted on the edge of a marsh, with only *one* doctor—there being 600 minutes in a working day—and kept there for six months. As the *Spectator* drily remarks, "the French Staff would not expend horses at the rate they expend men."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

JOOSUB ESMAIL *vs.* HAJEE EBRAHIM TAR MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case sought to have the partnership between him and the first and second defendants dissolved, to have an account of the dealings of the partnership taken, and to have it declared that certain pieces of timber, aggregating 1,442 pieces, were the property of the partnership, in which the third defendant had no interest. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction to restrain the first and third defendants from cutting or dealing with the pieces of timber, and for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Jhunjee, for the plaintiff, moved to-day for a rule *nisi* for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver. He said a rule *nisi* was granted some time ago, for an injunction and receiver, but it was afterwards dismissed by consent, and the matter was referred to arbitration. The arbitrators had not proceeded with the reference, and the present application had to be made. It appears that in February, 1880, the parties entered into a partnership for the purpose of supplying 21,500 sleepers to the G. I. P. Railway Company during a period of fourteen months. After the formation of the partnership large quantities of timber were purchased from time to time on behalf of the partnership, far in excess of what was actually required for the contract. In March, 1881, 1,126 pieces of timber were purchased for Rs. 22,000 for the partnership, and mounted on the Bank-bunder, according to the custom of the trade, to be finally paid for and removed within a year from the date of the purchase. The above, as well as two other purchases, were made in the name of the first defendant, Hajee Ebrahim Lutiff, in order that it might not be known that the purchasers were the same persons who had entered into the contract with the G. I. P. Railway. One of the defendants, however, had no interest in the three purchases. In May, 1881, the plaintiff and two of the defendants entered into a further contract to supply 5,000 sleepers to the G. I. P. Railway Company. One of the defendants, in collusion with another, claimed subsequently to be entitled to a third share in one of the purchases, while two of the defendants claimed to be solely interested in others to the exclusion of the plaintiff. Two bills of sale were taken possession of by the partnership timber. The object of the fraudulent conduct of the defendants, the plaintiff said, was to compel him to admit Hajee Ebrahim Lutiff as a partner. One of the defendants had applied to the G. I. P. Railway Company to have the contract granted in his name alone. The accounts of the partnership had never yet been adjusted, and the plaintiff believed that a large profit had been made by it.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* requiring the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from dealing with the partnership timber in which the defendant Hajee Ebrahim Lutiff had no interest, why the suit should not be restored to the board, and why a receiver should not be appointed to take possession of the books and assets of the partnership. No interim injunction was granted.

A SUIT BETWEEN RELATIVES.

SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE *vs.* DOSABHOY BEJONJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. PHEROZSHAW M. MEHTA, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the third defendant, applied for an order requiring the plaintiff, who had been unsuccessful in his suit, to show cause why giving security for costs, or dismissing the suit. The learned counsel had applied to his Lordship on the 16th January last to dismiss the suit for want of prosecution, as the Official Assignee had failed within the previous four months' time even to give security for costs and proceed with the suit. His Lordship then directed a notice of the application to be given to the plaintiff as well as to the Official Assignee, because it was stated on the plaintiff's behalf that he had applied to the insolvency debtors' Court for leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the plaintiff, said that the rule *nisi* granted for that purpose was still pending before the presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Mehta said that the plaintiff, since the application was granted, had done nothing.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee for the first defendant, said his client was the principal defendant against whom relief was sought by the suit. The suit was one of three years' standing; the plaintiff had done nothing yet; and the learned counsel asked his Lordship to dismiss it, as there was no prospect of anything being done under it. The Official Assignee was ordered to give within four months security for costs; but he waited until the four months had expired, and then the plaintiff got a rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the petition, the mere object of which was delay. He had actually had seven months to give security for costs, but had not given it; his debts amounted to above Rs. 70,000; and the learned counsel asked that the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Lang said the rule *nisi* was granted on the 4th January last, and was to come on for argument on the 1st March next.

After some further discussion, his Lordship remarked that dismissing a suit was a serious thing, and he was averse from doing so in two months after the rule *nisi*, which was pending, had been granted. His Lordship ordered the hearing of the plaintiff's application to stand over until the disposal of the rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. No order was made as to costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

SUIT ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

JACOB ELIAS SASSOON AND OTHERS *vs.* ABDUL MAHASUN CHULLARY.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said this was a suit to recover Rs. 4,000 on a bill of exchange, dated the 2nd November, 1881, and payable sixty-one days after that date. The date of payment, taking into account three days of grace, would be the 5th January, 1882. The bill was drawn at Bagdad, and the payee endorsed it to Messrs. Gubbay and Company at Calcutta, who again endorsed it to their Bombay agents, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. The bill was accepted on the 29th November, but when presented for payment on the 6th January, it was dishonoured. The learned counsel asked for a decree for Rs. 5,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 6th January, together with Rs. 45-8 notarial charges, and costs.

After evidence had been taken, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed for.

The following suits were struck off the list, for want of appearance of the parties:—The Agra Bank, Limited, *vs.* Joomabhoy Esoofjee Sceick *vs.* Hajee Daud Hajee Sulleman and others; Jeewibai *vs.* Goolabdas Motiram and others; Moteelal Soodaram and another *vs.* Sookharamdass Khooshalchand; and Huchtuchund Jotukdas *vs.* the Italia and H. M. Insurance Company. There were five more suits on his Lordship's board, four of which were postponed for various reasons, and one dismissed. The court, therefore, rose for the day at 1-45 p.m.

A SCENE IN COURT.

A SCENE was enacted yesterday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice West. Pembai, a Khoja woman, who appeared to be about three-score years of age, sued her brother's wife, named Sejoobai, as a pauper, to recover certain clothes and ornaments, as well as the amount of a legacy bequeathed to her (the plaintiff) under her father's will, some quarter of a century ago. The valuables which the old woman sought to recover had been deposited by her with the defendant, several years ago, when she went up-country on a visit to her dying husband. As the old woman was eagerly telling the story of her grievances to his Lordship, she was asked if she had any witnesses to support her case. She replied that she had many witnesses, one of whom was "a big patel." They had all been subpœnaed, and attended the court from day to day, but were not present that morning, believing that the case would not come on for hearing so soon. She would, however, bring all her witnesses the next day, if the court so desired. The judge said that he could not afford to wait for the day, but must dismiss the case under the circumstances. The old woman then began to weep and sob, saying that she had spoken false witnesses if a short postponement were granted. The defendant having refused to consent to any postponement, his Lordship dismissed the case, allowing the plaintiff to make a fresh application praying for a restoration of the suit. The woman implored his Lordship amidst piteous cries not to dismiss the case, saying "No, my son; do not dismiss this case for having spoken false. I have come in vain to recover my property from this woman through the influence of my caste-people. I have not slept at ease for years, and I now pray for justice from you." Even in this strain for some time, and refused to leave the witness-box. At last she became hysterical, and fell down heavily in a fit. The *chowpdars* removed her from the court, his Lordship ordering them to apply cold water as a restorative.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pains of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 5, Farringdon-road, London.

BAYLEY SHIELD COMPETITION.

E. COMPANY'S team fired yesterday, with the following result:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	700 yds.	Grand Total.
Vol. Sharp	21	20	26	67
Sergt. Lang	21	18	18	57
Lance Corpl. Prescot ..	21	17	17	55
Color-Sergt. Melvin ..	19	23	10	52
Lance Corpl. Collins ..	17	12	16	45
Capt. Wyer	16	13	14	43
Vol. Ward	20	11	12	43
Corpl. McMillan	11	13	18	42
Corpl. Crawley	19	16	7	42
Vol. Mitchell	20	12	8	40
Add	..	2	..	2
	185	157	146	488
	Average..	..	..	48·80

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING-BATH.

THE annual general meeting of members of the bath was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Offices, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner presiding.

The following is the annual report for 1881, which was read and adopted:—"The committee have much pleasure in meeting the general body of subscribers to the bath with the sixth annual report on the management of the bath. During the past year there were three meetings of the committee, held on the following dates, namely, 19th March, 25th July, and 28th November, to consider the difficult subjects relating to the general management of the bath which were laid before them by the honorary secretary. At those meetings also the financial position of the bath was carefully gone into. The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., was requested to accept the position of president, and Major A. B. Portman and Captain R. S. Simpson were requested to act as additional members of the committee during the year. The committee is therefore composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I. (President), Sir Frank Souter, Dr. T. S. Weir, Dr. H. Cook, Messrs. F. W. Sedgwick, John Macfarlane, F. A. Little, Dr. T. Cody, Messrs. John Marshall, H. Curwen, Major A. B. Portman, Captain R. S. Simpson, and Col. S. S. Sturt, and Mr. Rienzi Walton (Hon. Secretary). The financial position of the bath during the year was as follows:—We commenced the year under report with a balance of Rs. 306-13-10. The collections during the past year from subscriptions to life membership, monthly subscription, sale of tickets, towels, and drawers amounted in all to a total of Rs. 1,801-5. The expenditure for the past year on account of salaries of the bath attendant, hamal, ayah, and water and petty charges, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,464-1-7. It will be thus seen that the total receipts during the past year, added to the balance from the last year's accounts, amounted to Rs. 2,201-2-10, whilst the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,464-1-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 737-1-3 in the committee's hands to commence the year with."

As recommended by the committee, sanction was given to the purchase of a windmill pump for Rs. 1,800, including all charges. The pump is purchased in order to assist in keeping the water in the bath up to a better level than is frequently the case at present.

The meeting appointed as committee the gentlemen who had acted as such during the past year. The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY RACES.

FRIST DAY.

THE following horses will start for this day's races:—

FIRST RACE—4-30 P.M.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 300. For all Maiden Arab and country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9st. 11lb. Allowed 7lbs. for every ½ inch below 13-2. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. 1 mile distance.

Aga Moochool Shah's b a p Doubtful, 9st. 0lb., Rowjee.
Major Crosbie's g a p Hawk, 8st. 12lbs., Clark.
Mr. Maitland's b a p Scandi, 9st. 11lb.
Mr. Aga Nasersbah's b a p Alwan, 9st. 11lb., Native.
Mr. Cannon's b c b m Jezebel, 9st. 3lbs.

SECOND RACE—5-0 p.m.

THE DERBY.—Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once before the meeting, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs.; Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles distance.

Major Crosbie's g a c Star, 8st. 5lb., Tingay.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b h Reformer, 9st. 7lb., Vinall.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's c a h Wanderer, 9st. 5lbs., Ramchurn.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Dictator, 9st. 2lbs., Oomer.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Express, 9st. 5lbs.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Sir Frank, 9st. 0lb., Browty.
Mr. Whiteheads b a h Euphrates, 9st. 7lbs., Bowen.

THIRD RACE—5-30 p.m.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners once before the race, 4lbs. extra; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Maidens allowed 4lbs. 1½ miles distance.

Mr. Abdool Rahmon's g a g Rosy Morn, 9st. 2lb., Oomer.
Captain Melliss' [illegible] Hero, 8st. 8lbs., Bowen.
Lieut.-Colonel Urquhart's g a g Grey Warrior, 9st. 10lbs., Vinall.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g Straitest, 9st. 2lb., Browty.

FOURTH RACE—6-0 p.m.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs. 700. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season to carry 5 lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 7lbs. Distance, one mile. Round course a distance.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Volunteer, 8st. 0lb., Rowjee.
H. H. Aga Khan's b c The Earl, 8st. 0lb., Browty.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Young Revenge, 9st. 7lbs., Vinall.
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's b a h Rangoon, 8st. Ramchurn.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Reserve, 9st. 5lbs.
Major Crosb e's g a h Kohinoor, 9st. 7lb., Clark.
Mr. Herbert's b a h King Arthur, 9st. 7lb., Bowen.

The lottery tent last night was well attended, and speculation was brisk. The following are the results of the lotteries held on the several events:—

	Rs.
The Derby lottery	2,000
Sir Frank sold for	1,000
Express ,, ...	40
Euphrates ,, ...	400
Star ,, ...	170
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's Stable sold for ..	370
Total value of lottery Rs.	3,170
The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse lottery of Rs.	740
Rosy Morn sold for	50
Grey Warrior ,, ...	260
Hero ,, ...	50
Sirmust ,, ...	120
Total value of lottery Rs.	1,220
The Pony Race lottery of	Rs. 740
Hawk sold for	30
Alwan ,, ...	80
Scudd ,, ...	150
Doubtful ,, ...	30
Jazebel ,, ...	120
Total value of lottery Rs.	1,150
The Western India Turf Club Cup lottery of Rs.	740
Reserve sold for	20
Young Revenge sold for	300
Rangoon sold for	70
The Earl and Volunnteer, H. H. Aga Khan's stable, sold for	110
King Arthur sold for	40
Total value of lottery Rs.	1,310

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 11th February, as compared with the statement of 4th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 4. Rs.	Feb. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital ..	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities ..	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	[illegible]	38,957
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	10,035
Other [illegible]	[illegible]	10,257
Post [illegible]	[illegible]	3,953
Cash [illegible]	[illegible]	9,497
	[illegible]	87,719
Govt. [illegible]	[illegible]	61,56,766
Cash [illegible] Security of Govt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ..	12,63,310	12,52,900
Loans, on Security of do.	51,96,882	57,83,691
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,035	6,324
Bills Discounted	1,08,09,853	1,10,18,303
Stamps	2,916	2,878
Dead Stock .. .. Rs. 5,50,030		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,25,000	3,25,030	3,25,030
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,20,710	3,41,812
Cash and Currency Notes	1,26,46,390	1,26,08,008
	3,65,35,404	3,74,97,719

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE DROMEDARY.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 24th and 28th January, forwarding the tenders received by him for the tug Dromedary, the highest of which is Rs. 9,500. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—The offers are considered to be too low. The Port Officer should be requested to re-invite tenders.

THE TRUST LOANS.

Read Government Resolution No. 58, dated 31st January, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, sanctioning the application of the Trustees for power to raise a loan of 12 lakhs for the completion of Prince's Dock, and conveying a suggestion for limiting by means of a sinking fund the total amount of the capital debt of the Trust to some maximum sum, to be fixed from time to time. Government ask the Trustees to submit their views on this suggestion at an early date. Read despatch of Secretary of State dated 15th December. Read draft reply to Government, with minutes of members of Dock Committee thereon. Resolution.—The letter should be sent to Government as drafted.

DOCK DUES.

Read letters from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 17th January and 30th January, requesting the Trustees again to consider the question of commuting the dock dues on the company's steamers for a fixed annual payment. He submits that it any departure is made from the printed tariff, it is only just and reasonable that all shipping companies should be placed on an equality. Further, that the P. and O. line has done much to promote the trade and prosperity of the port, that a very large portion of the entire port dues has been contributed by the company, and he therefore thinks that the company is entitled to every consideration. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee, it was proposed by the Chairman that the P. and O. Company be informed that the Trustees are willing to accept Rs. 5,000 each for C and D berths for a year from 1st January, 1882, and that should the P. and O. Company close with these terms, the rate for the Clan line berth be reduced to Rs. 5,000 from 1st January, 1882. Any extra P. and O. vessels to pay the ordinary dock dues. It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Mathew that the two berths be offered to the P. and O. Company at Rs. 6,000 each for the time named, and that the rate for the Clan line be not reduced. The amendment was first put, and on a poll being taken, there voted in favour of it Messrs. Mathew, Jacomb, Ollivant, Campbell, Yurjeevundas Madhowdas, and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit; against it the Chairman and Messrs. Kittredge and Sedgwick. The Hon'ble Mr. Graham and Capt. Carew did not vote. The amendment was accordingly carried, and on being put as a substantive motion, it was carried by the same votes.

Read letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 12th January, recommending that no dock charges, but only wharfage fees, be charged on all *bond fide* ship's stores, such as furniture, tools for repairs, &c., as is the case with regard to fresh provisions. Further, that no overside charges be levied on ship's stores, but only dock dues on the boats carrying the same. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The Dock Superintendent's recommendations are approved and should be acted upon.

MANGOES ON THE TRUST ESTATE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st January, reporting that the right of gathering mangoes during the ensuing season from the trees on Port Trust property was put up to auction on 28th January, and knocked down in two lots, the first to Crushnajee Gungajee, from Tankbunder to Frere-reclamation, for Rs. 425, the second to Elias Hajee Ahmed and Adam Usadar, from Frere-reclamation to Sewree, for Rs. 350—together, Rs. 775 against Rs. 645 for last year—and he asks for the Trustees' approval. Resolution.—Approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 44, dated 25th January, sanctioning the reduction proposed by the Trustees in overside charge on opium.

Statement of ground let on monthly tenancy and of ground vacated for the week ending 28th January.

Statement showing that Rs. 1,769-12 was collected for the Municipality at Sion and Mahim as toll on labour carts between 2nd and 29th January.

Statement of town duty collected at the bunders during the year. It amounts to Rs. 6,53,089 against Rs. 6,78,989 in 1880.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 4th instant:—

14	vessels piloted into harbour.	
19	,, ,, out of ,,	
13	,, transported.	

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 3rd instant:—

8	square-rigged vessels entered.	
12	,, ,, left.	
11	,, ,, remaining in Dock.	

THE RAWALPINDI BRIGADE.

THE following Brigade order was issued by General Massy before leaving Rawalpindi for Gwalior:—

"1.—Brigadier-General Dunham Massy being about to hand over command of the Rawulpindi Brigade in order to assume that of the Gwalior district desires to place on record his belief that it is second to none in Her Majesty's dominions in discipline, in contentment, in good conduct, and in general efficiency. 2.—This very satisfactory state of things has only been arrived at by dint of much hard work, cheerfully rendered, on the part of both officers and men, and after a hard struggle, especially in the case of the mountain artillery against many difficulties. The Brigadier-General Commanding congratulates all ranks upon the result, of which he and they have reason to be proud. 3.—Brigadier-General Dunham Massy desires to express his special thanks to Captain Turnbull, R.H.A.; to Colonel Chaplin, V.C., 8th Hussars; Major Shuttleworth and Captain Jervois, R. A.; Colonel Macgregor, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast, 4th B. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel Debrett, 8th Regiment N. I.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Channer, V. C., 32nd Pioneers, for the able assistance they have always afforded him, and for their readiness to carry out all his wishes and orders. 4.—To Major Young, Brigade-Major, the Brigadier-General Commanding is much indebted for the accurate, efficient, and intelligent performance of his onerous and important duties. 5—In the able hands of Deputy Surgeon-General Fraser, Brigade-Surgeon Wolseley, and Surgeon-Major Calthrop has efficiently worked the Lock-Hospital system. 7.—Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R. E., Executive Engineer, is a very able, painstaking, and hard working officer. 8.—To Captain George Blake, Barrackmaster, who is more intimately acquainted with the Rawulpindi cantonment than any officer or man in it, Brigadier-General Dunham Massy is under very deep obligations for much valuable and heartily rendered assistance. 9.—Captain Morris, Garrison Instructor, conducts his duties with judgment, intelligence, and success. 10.—In the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, the station possesses a clergyman whose zeal, energy and self-devotion cannot be surpassed. 11.—The Revd. J. Taylor, Presbyterian Chaplain, and the Revd. Father Calistus, are also extremely zealous in the performance of their duties. 12. In Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Stewart, the Cantonment Magistrate, the Brigadier-General Commanding has had an able and willing coadjutor in all the various schemes he has undertaken for the reconstruction of the Sudder bazaar, and for the sanitation and improvement of the station generally. 13.—Brigadier-General Dunham Massy's best thanks are due to Colonel Hall, the Commissioner of the Division, and to Major Lang, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Judicial Assistant of Rawulpindi, for their kind and ready co-operation in every thing he has tried to do for the general benefit; and the Brigadier-General also wishes to express his sense of the support he has similarly received from all classes of the civil community. 14.—The record of Brigadier-General Dunham Massy's obligations would be very incomplete if it did not include the expression of his deep feeling of gratitude to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Maude, K. B., and Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B. under whom respectively he has served for nearly two years, for their invariable kindness, consideration and support. What-ever success the General has been able to attain during his command of the Brigade has been mainly owing to the true friendship, the generous assistance, and the wise counsel, on which he knew he could always rely, of the General Officers named. 15.—To their staff officers also, Lieutenant-Colonel Hatchell, Major Brownrigg, and Colonel Stewart, the Brigadier-General is also much indebted for the performance of their duties in connection with him. 16—Finally, in taking leave of Rawulpindi, Brigadier-General Dunham Massy wishes to assure all ranks and classes of the community, the members of which, though he himself departs, his sympathies and best wishes will remain behind; that everything concerning the station will ever have for him the greatest interest; and that it will always afford him very sincere pleasure to be of use to any of those whom he has known in it."

The following is a copy of the Division order by General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B.:—

"In the course of the readjustment of commands, consequent on the promotion of Brigadier-General Dunham Massy to be Major-General, Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy is promoted to the higher command.

"The Lieutenant-General desires on this occasion to express his great regret at losing the services of so valuable an officer, and desires to place on record his sense of the good work performed by General Massy, while he had the command of this important Brigade and station.

"In the maintenance of discipline and in the instruction of the troops, General Massy has exhibited great ability and interest. At the same time he has ever been watchful to secure the health and comfort of officers and men, and to promote the well-being of the non-commissioned officers. The exertions of General Massy in the matter of sanitation and in rebuilding the Lal Kurti bazaar, and for all this good work, Lieutenant-General desires to commend him specially.

"The Lieutenant-General will much missed. He has many friends who will long bear in memory his cordial manner and genial disposition.

"The Lieutenant-General joins with officers and soldiers in wishing General Massy all happiness and success in his new command."

THE BOGRA SANKIRTAN CASE.

(*The Englishman.*)

THE clamour which the last twenty or twenty-five years have worked in the tone of native feeling towards those in authority in Lower Bengal finds an apt illustration in the exhibition of angry feeling of which Mr. Sharp, the Joint-Magistrate of Bogra, has just been the subject.

On the evening of the 11th November, says the Commissioner of Rajshahai in his Report, a procession, "accompanied by lighted torches and musical instruments, passing through the streets of Bogra, arrived near the house of Mr. Sharp, the Joint-Magistrate. That gentleman, being in complete ignorance of the nature of the procession, of the position of the members composing it, and of the fact that a police pass had been granted for it, on hearing the noise, sent out a messenger to make some enquiries regarding it. The man returned, saying that no one would pay any attention to him or give him any information. Mr. Sharp, who was, in the absence of the magistrate, the head executive officer in the station, then sent his chuprassie to tell the people that the rules were immediately opposite and close to his gate, and told him to stop the procession and make an enquiry. Owing to a misunderstanding of this order, the Sub-Inspector proceeded to every house but Mr. Sharp's garden. Mr. Sharp, not having intended this ordered the Sub-Inspector to conduct the procession to the police lines, immediately opposite, whither he himself intended to proceed and make enquiries. On its being continued, however, he was told by the Sub-Inspector that the procession was a religious one, that it was protected by a pass, and that two respectable Government officers—a Deputy Magistrate and a Moonsif—were members of it. He immediately withdrew the order and allowed the procession to proceed without interruption."

The whole time during which the procession was detained did not, it should be added, exceed ten minutes. The fact that it was allowed to pass on the moment Mr. Sharp was informed of the fact that it was provided with a pass, should have convinced any reasonable person that even this detention would not have occurred had steps been promptly taken to acquaint that officer with the true facts of the case. Yet not only was Mr. Sharp's action made the subject of violent articles in the native newspapers, but a memorial was submitted to the Government by Babu Srimunto Chatterjia, a local medical practitioner, by whom the procession had been organised, praying its sanction to the institution of a criminal prosecution against the Joint-Magistrate under a whole string of sections of the Penal Code, while another member of the procession gave notice of his intention to sue that officer in the Civil Court for damages which he laid at a thousand rupees.

When it is added that among the party who formed the procession were the Deputy Magistrate, the Munsif and the Native Doctor of the place, all of whom must have been personally acquainted with Mr. Sharp, and none of whom, on the procession being stopped, took any steps to acquaint him with the fact of its being provided with a pass, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this indignation was purely factitious, and the action taken to express it malicious. Indeed, there are strong grounds for suspecting that the misunderstanding must have been kept up by the leaders of the procession for the express purpose of getting Mr. Sharp into trouble, and thus vindicating what they chose to consider an offence against their dignity.

The Lieutenant-Governor has very properly, under the circumstances, declined to sanction the institution of the proposed prosecution, and has directed that the suit for damages against Mr. Sharp, if brought, [illegible] Government. [illegible] that he has no [illegible] practical steps to [illegible] disapprov[illegible] duct of the native [illegible]als who, to put the lenient construction on their motives, neglected to make any effort to remove what might have been a very serious misunderstanding between the executive authorities and their co-religionists.

(The Indian Daily News.)

THE Government of Bengal have at length made known their decision with regard to the action of Mr. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate of Bogra, who, it will be remembered, sometime ago stopped a religious procession in that town, composed of some of the most respectable of the inhabitants, who had received the permission of the police to proceed. The affair at the time created great excitement among the native community, and was freely discussed in the papers, and a memorial was presented by Baboo Srimanta Chattopadhya, the leader of the procession, praying that the sanction of the local Government might be accorded to his instituting a criminal prosecution against Mr. Sharp. One of the members of the procession also gave notice that he intended to bring an action for damages against the Joint-Magistrate, for Rs. 1,000. . . . The complaints made against Mr. Sharp represent that he acted with *mala fides*, knowing the procession to be a religious one, and protected with a pass. This is denied by Mr. Sharp, and need not for a moment be supposed. The fact clearly is that, hearing a noise near his house, his anger was roused, and without stopping to think that the men might have received a pass without his knowledge, he sent out some one (it is not stated who was sent) to demand who they were. Being still further incensed at the answer he received, he gave a hasty order for their arrest, which led to their being marched into the compound by the police. It is evident that the Joint-Magistrate acted from first to last without the least discretion, and without stopping for a moment to consider whether he was justified in taking such strong measures.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the men were not subjected to any roughness or indignity beyond a slight detention. Surely it was an indignity to the most respectable residents in the town to be taken backwards and forwards before a crowd of on-lookers, between the Joint-Magistrate's bungalow and the police lines, in charge of the police. This is hardly a fair way of slurring over just complaints. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor declines to sanction the institution of any criminal proceedings against Mr. Sharp, and thinks the suit for damages, which Baboo Jadob Lall Roy has declared his intention of bringing against him, should be defended at the expense of Government. Such collisions between the natives and the judicial authorities are extremely unfortunate, and it is a very great pity the Government did not in all such cases make a full and open enquiry, instead of settling the matter in private, to their own satisfaction, as has been done in the present case.

(The Statesman.)

WE publish the decision of the Government of Bengal in the Bogra *Sankirtan* case. It will astonish the public considerably. It was all a misunderstanding, and Mr. Sharp is relieved from all blame. If any one is to blame, it is the leading members of the procession, whose offended dignity kept them from coming forward to inform Mr. Sharp that it was a respectable procession and had a pass. It seems that those respectable, religious Brahmos of Bogra must be conceited, petulant, irritable, malignant liars and knaves (we are not quoting from Mr. Cockerell's letter); for if the official version of the case is true, their conduct proves them to be all this—which, we were going to say, is absurd. There is certainly an absurdity somewhere, but we are not quite clear as to where it lies. We have only one question to ask at present. It is said that Mr. Sharp was quite unaware of the fact that the procession was a religious one, that it had a pass, or that respectable persons were in it. If that is so, did Mr. Sharp come forward when he found out his mistake, offer to shake hands with the said respectable gentlemen, and say that he was very sorry for the mistake, which was quite unintentional. If he did, and if after that, these men have made all this agitation, they are nothing else than a set of pestilent mischief-makers.

BENGAL.

THE DUMRAON RIDING ACCIDENT.—We are glad to learn that Mr. P. C. Wheeler is not so seriously hurt by his accident at Dumraon as was at first reported.—*Indian Herald.*

MADRAS.

FORGING A VALUABLE SECURITY.—At the Madras Criminal Sessions, Boothegy Thurvady was convicted of corruptly using as genuine, evidence which he knew to be false or fabricated. A sowcar named Surjee Mull Lalla sued the prisoner in the Small Causes Court and obtained judgment against him for a debt, when the prisoner brought a cross suit for Rs. 925, and produced in support of his claim a document purporting to be a duly executed promissory note for that amount, signed by the prosecutor. The evidence showed that the prosecutor had given to his Gomashta, the prisoner's brother, a blank paper bearing his signature, in order that the Gomashta might apply in his name for summonses or warrants against defaulting clients, and the prisoner got hold of the paper and forged a promissory note above the signature. His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that this was a very serious matter. He could not only a document, but a valuable security, and the worst feature in the case was that he had produced evidence which must have been perjured, and he should therefore be severely punished. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

N.-W. PROVINCES OUDH AND PUNJAB.

SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Richard Dane, C. S., we hear, been offered the officiating appointment of Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government during the absence of Mr. Cunningham on leave. Mr. Tupper, C. S., the new Joint-Secretary, is expected to take up his appointment very shortly.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SMALL-POX AT LAHORE.—A correspondent adds:—Small-pox is more than usually prevalent in Lahore city, and many deaths are reported to have occurred during the last few days from that cause. The natives have, however, now learnt to appreciate the value of vaccination, and those who formerly concealed their children now voluntarily come and take them of their own accord to be vaccinated.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CONSERVANCY OF LAHORE.—We are very glad to state that Mr. C. W. Hope has been selected, from a large number of candidates, to fill the office of Engineer to the Lahore Municipality. As we said some weeks ago, when the post was advertised, Mr. Hope is singularly well qualified to undertake the duties, and this is all the more satisfactory because the duties are singularly difficult. The Lahore city must be reconstructed, and proper sanitation should not only be recommended, but enforced. If the Municipality is a model for other provinces, Lahore should, in sanitary matters, become a model for the whole of which at present it certainly is not. But it should in fairness be stated that the natives are not alone responsible for the unwholesome condition of the place. They are the greater sinners, no doubt; but it is amazing to think how indifferent English householders generally are to the condition of their own compounds. Servants perpetrate a great deal of mischief of which their masters and mistresses do not become aware even if they or their children, or perhaps their neighbours—who themselves take the trouble to look after the sanitation of their premises—become ill in consequence.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GUITEAU'S DEFENCE.

WHEN the court opened on Saturday (January 14), Guiteau complained that persons were sending him worthless cheques. A discussion followed on the question whether Guiteau should be allowed to speak. Judge Cox said that he would be loth to deny any man a proper opportunity to be heard, but in this case it was safe to assume that the priso

...grandeur. T... ...ans say to the boss of ...religious establishme... "Are you two in good health?" But even th... ...is insufficient for German courtesy, which, instead of "you," uses "they," wishing, apparently to add the notion of absence or remoteness to that of number. It will not allow the living, any more than Harry Percy permitted the dead, to come betwixt the wind and its nobility. And there are those who outdo this excess of politeness, the result, according to our principal sociologists, of subjection. The Siamese possess personal pronouns in their grammar, but for all practical purposes of salutation they might as well not be there. No inhabitant of Siam with any pretentions to good breeding would ever dream of saying, "I hope you are well." He eliminates both the personal pronouns, and says, "The scholar hopes that the doctor is well," or more commonly, "The humble servant utters prayers for the health of his lord."

An ingenious theory in the matter of salutations supposes some exclusive, intimate, and characteristic relations between the form of salutation itself and the condition of the people which makes use of it. We are told, for instance, that the Oriental "Peace be on you," and its reply "on you be peace," corresponding with our own "How-dye-do?" and its somewhat absurd repetition in answer, originally arose from a constant exposure to hostile attack. It would, however, be difficult to show that the fear of the enemy prevailed at any time more in the Eastern than in the Western World. Again, the ancient Greeks are credited with a particular desire to enjoy themselves on the strength of their "Rejoice." The ancient Romans are supposed to have held corporeal force in the highest estimation, because their common forms of address at meeting and parting were *Ave, Salve, Vale*. But of these the first has been held on good authority, though most unfortunately for the theory above-mentioned, to be precisely equivalent to the Greek "Rejoice." It would be ungenerous and unfair to charge the Chinese with any extreme propensity to gluttony, or undue concern for their stomach, because where we say "Good morning" or "Good day," they say, "Have you devoured your rice?" and "Is your digestion celestial?" And it would be less unjust to imagine that the Persians pay any extraordinary regard to corpulence, when they hope, with the usual form of complimentary speech, that your "shadow may never grow less." Occasionally, however, there is indeed a curious correspondence between the condition of a people and its common forms of address. Under a heaven of fire, in a country where the proper state of the porous passages is of vital concern, there seems very good reason for an Egyptian to inquire affectionately of his friend, "How do you perspire?" And to the traveller who has passed a day or two on the banks of the Amazon, it is given to understand completely the significant force of the morning salutation in use among some savages bordering on the Orinoco, "How have you been treated by the mosquitoes?"—*Globe.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made pay able, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ROYAL CHARTER.

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., of EPERNAY,

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price.....	Rs. 58	Rs. 61

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

The Proprietors beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is *now* the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other Manufacturers of Spirits offering the productions of their Distilleries under the name of "Glenlivet Whisky."

	Credit	Cash.
Old Vatted Glenlivet.....	Rs. 22	Rs. 21
Do. Special Reserve ...	24	23

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

SALUTATIONS.

THE many "Happy New Years" which have lately been sown broadcast over the length and breadth of the habitable earth, ought surely by this time to have produced some appreciable result. If anything is conceded to mortal vows, the golden grain of happiness should now be waving alike in town and country, at home and abroad. None but the confirmed cynic can suppose that these aspirations of ours for the welfare of our fellow-creatures have been altogether in vain. It is cruel and unjust to say that our good wishes of the season, which, not content with their feeble and transitory expressions by speech, we have cast into the nearest Pillar Box, stamped on cards and embellished with all artistic imagery and ingenious device, are but an idle form. The laudable emulation which spurred us on to exceed one another in "putting a severe strain upon the Post Office," testified our intensity of beneficent zeal. The loves, and the doves, and the lightly clothed little girls, and the sprawling babies, and the many coloured flowers of spring and summer, however ill-suited to the season, served at least to show the warmth of affection dictating the gift. It is pleasing to remember that an illustration of some sort always accompanied our pious prayers for our friends' prosperity. "A Happy New Year," printed plainly on a plain card, would have been as a song unaccompanied by music. It would have been, as the Arabs say, like drinking vinegar on the wings of flies. Nor is there any plea for the ill-natured observation that our pictured good wishes were sold at a penny apiece, or with a "reduction on taking a quantity." The daisy is no less beautiful because it is so common.

There are men who are indifferent to all sorts of salutations, and others who studiously avoid them. The former recall the curt and culpable behaviour of that knave Grumio, in the "Taming of the Shrew," with his "Welcome, you; now, now, you; what, you; fellow, you; and thus much for greeting." The latter would persuade us that they tend to foster insincerity, and are the results of a state of slavery. There is, they declare, no desire of good or of heavenly protection for us in those who bid us "Good-bye;" not the least concern about our future welfare in those who wish us "A Happy New Year." They look upon such salutations as most irresistibly comic, when uttered with the gravest and most serious sedateness. Salutations of action offend them as much as salutations of speech. When sincere, they are, in the opinion of this captious folk, commonly slavish; when not slavish, they are commonly insincere. The origin of the bow and the courtesy of "Yours to command" and "Your humble or obedient servant," was, say these crokers, not a modest desire of polite assistance, but the hope of propitiating a despot by adulation. They were probably in the beginning untruthful, and now they are to be regarded as expressing the very reverse of their obvious and apparent meaning. The less notion a man has of doing a service for another, the more "extension of limbs," as Boswell says, is there likely to be in his bow, and the greater chance of his signing himself that other's "obedient servant." The same intention of

MENESSE

AUCTION SALE of Railway P...
B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depa...
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received ... to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, instant, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Department, Parell,

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of axles, bolts and nuts, iron scrap, steel scarp, teak scrap, old rails, and sundry other stores, &c., &c.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Limjee Pestonjee Rustomframna, in conjuction with Messrs. Sorabjee Dossabhoy Rustomframna and Pestonjee Dossabhoy Rustomframna, executors of the estate of the late Dossabhoy Cursetjee Rustomframna, and on account and at the risk of the said estate of the said Dossabhoy Cursetjee Rustomframna, deceased, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., the auctioneers, will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at 4 p. m., the following property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cowajee Patell Street, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 320 and new Survey No. 9103, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 73, and now under No. 77, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Cowajee Patel-street, on or towards the north by the house of Shapoorjee Bomjee Loshan, and on or towards the south by property of Rustomjee Bezonjee Toorkee, and which was formerly in the occupation of the late Dossabhoy Cursetjee Rustomframna and his tenants, and now occupied by his tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay twenty-five per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee's solicitor, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT COLABA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock on account of the underwriters and by order of Messrs. Glade & Co., the undermentioned cotton, landed ex Phatay Salamat.

24 bores Dholleras sea damaged cotton, now lying at the Jatha of Messrs. Glade & Co., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white mulls.
5 " colored prints.
3 " blue union cloth.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 " " shirtings.
19 " twist.

On account of the concerned—
10—109—B. and Co.—52-53—2 cases diamond cut gold colour beads.
408—56—1 case gold coloured glass beads, various.
428—57—1 do. do. do.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case moleskins.
1 " shawls.
2 " grey melton.
2 " twills.
2 " blue union.
4 " superfine cloth.

AUCTION SALE of Contractors' Plant at the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Gun Carriage Bunder, Colaba.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Thos. White and Co., late contractors of Nerbudda Bridge, to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th February, at 2 p.m., at the B. B. and C.I. Railway Gun Carriage Bunder, Colaba, their Contractors' Plant, consisting of blocks, chains, bulls dredgers, pumps, pulsometer tools, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

A Reeve's patent sand excavator.

AUCTION SALE OF T. SCARLET GOODS.

At the office godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., submit to public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p. m., on account of the concerned—

A quantity of T. scarlet Shirtings of different qualities in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th February, 1882.

NOTICES.

THE GAME BIR... OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND. The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 250 candies (more or less) HIRDAS (myrabolans), 784 lbs. to the candy. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p.m. of the 7th March, 1882, when they will be opened at Kalyan before any tenderers who may be present. The Hirdas are lying at the depôt of Kassara and Asengaon, where they are open to inspection on application to the Forester, Shahapoor Taluka. Tenders to state the rate offered for candy.

G. K. BETHAM,
District Forrest Officer, Thana.
Camp Karjat, 9th February, 1882.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
Medal and First Prize were awarded to us at the Agra Exhibition in 1867.

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HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES!
PER S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for Station. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on ... per bought and sold Rs. 7. Up-country commissions ... Horses buying and selling of horses will receive ... best attention. Intigha Rs. 15, double ... Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carriage Smith, and every class of shoeing done.

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PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

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OF
GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.
—Messrs. Grimault and Co.,—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. He has regained flesh, and his appetite is better than ever.

ERWIN GREENWOOD.
Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

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MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

TO YOUNG MOTHERS.
—By administering DUSARTS'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME to wet nurses whose altered milk had occasioned serious and green diarrhœa, or their *sucklings*, we have witnessed the disappearance of that disease, and the complete recovery of the little patients.

DOBLEAU & PAQUET,
Medical Doctors of Paris Hospital.

ASTHMA CURED.

I have, for some past years, been a great sufferer from *spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me a box of GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES; I found them quite different and much more agreeable and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.

W. LITTLE, Manchester.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

Messrs. Grimault and Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising GUARANA. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured, I owe it to Guarana.

YHOU CAPELEANO,
General Director of the Police Department,
Wehedinzi, Roumania.

Beware of Counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co. bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government. Agents:—BARTHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBEN, Chunder; DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

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FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.	GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
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LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
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LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.	GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
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The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

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"Is a success and boo...
feel grateful."—See *Medical Journal*, &c.
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Invariably adopted when...
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CAUTION.—Genuine only with ...
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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT ...

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FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views ...
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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FOR SALE.

A PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, viz—A solid mahogany semi-grand seven octaves, patent repeater action, in perfect condition. It is iron bound, and was built for this country only four years ago. Price, Rs. 850. Apply Mrs. NICHOLSON The Lines, 31, Kirkee.

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SADDLERS
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FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen before. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

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SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.
To be had at
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THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentlemen's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Neckties and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment can stand second to none in Bombay.

Sales will commence on the 14th of this month, not before.
Bombay, 7th February, 1882.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH SWEETS.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. Asa remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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